For the national defense, for the re-en-forcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employ-ment of American workmen in the mines, forest, farms, mills, factories and shipyards, the immediate enactment of legis-lation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of Congress, is demanded, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may regain their carrying of our foreign commerce.

Money Question Happily Settled. The country is congratulated that the

money question no longer disturbs busi-ness conditions, and adds that the gold standard is now accepted as the monetary unit of value.

The election of United States senators by

the people is favored, an an amendment the federal Constitution to that effect is demanded. The delegates to the national convention are instructed to offer and support such a resolution. The administration of Governor Stone is

indorsed as "wise, conservative, business-Referring to M. S. Quay, the platform

says:
"We again record our firm conviction that "We again record our firm conviction that in the appointment of Matthew Stanley Quay as a member of the United States Senate from Pennsylvania Governor Stone was acting within his constitutional authority, and the thanks of the republicans of Pennsylvania are due to John P. Elkin, attorney general, for his masterly and log-leal argument before the elections committee of the United States Senate, clearly demonstrating the existence of this power in the chief executive of the state. We deplore the action of the United States Senate in denying us the right of full repreplore the action of the United States Sen-ate in denying us the right of full repre-sentation to which we are entitled under the federal Constitution. We still contend that the governor had constitutional au-thority to make the appointment, and in se-lecting Matthew Stanley Quay he was act-ing in accordance with the clearly express-ed will of a large majority of the republi-cans of the state.

Confidence in Senator Quay.

"We express our confidence in Senator Quay's leadership, and we believe in his political and personal integrity. A great will right at the proper time, and therefore we urge and insist that Matthew Stanley Quay shall be a candidate for re-ele to the United States Senate, in which

to the United States Senate, in which he has so long served the people with such distinguished ability and fidelity, and to this end we pledge him our hearty and cordial support."

Senator Penrose is commended for his earnest insistence that Mr. Quay be seated, and he is commended also for the tireless diligence and ability with which he looks after his constituents.

Ballot laws favoring a secret and honest ballot are favored, and in addition legislation enabling the judges to open ballot boxes upon proper complaint of citizens.

The platform also declares a belief that the will of the majority should prevail, and adds:

adds:
"Therefore, the primary elections, the county and state conventions, the senatorial and congressional conferences and the party caucus have come to be an integral part of the machinery of party organization for of the machinery of party organization for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the majority of those who have a right to par-ticipate therein. We declare it to be the test of party fealty to observe these rules and customs in ascertaining the will of the majority by attending the party conven-tion, conference or caucus, and when the will of the majority has been so ascer-tained, it is the duty of every person, who claims to be a republican, to abide by that decision.

JOCULAR COMMITTEEMEN. Capron Calls on Suizer to Respond to

The Vice Presidency." When the Coeur d'Alene investigation

was resumed this morning there was no outward evidence of yesterday's exciting affray between the witness, Bartlett Sinclair, and Attorney Robertson. The members of the committee gave a good-natured turn to affairs by an exchange of raillery. "The committee will come to order with Representative Capron as toastmaster,"

roposed Mr. Sulzer.
"The toast will be 'The vice presi-

dency." responded the Rhode Island member, "and on that Mr. Sulzer will be Mr. Sulzer said he had no remarks to make on the vice presidency.

Mr. Sinclair resumed his testimony, deal-

ing with the permit system.

When Attorney Robertson began the cross-examination of Sinclair he made no

cross-examination of Sinciair he made no allusion to their personal conflict. The cross-examination was directed largely to showing that Sinciair's exercise of civil authority in the Coeur d'Alenes was in-consistent with a state of martial law.

Takes His Former Place.

nal corps, in charge of the telegraph divis ion, War Department, has tendered his resignation in the volunteer army, to take effect April 30, 1900, and it has been accepted by the President. Col. Allen, chief signal officer, division

of the Pacific, Manila, requested that Lieut. Pierson be sent to him with a view to placing him in charge of the centtral tele-graph office, Manila, and while the compli-ment of being selected for this important position was thoroughly appreciated by Lieut. Pierson, he was forced, on account of the smallness of the compensation in-

of the smallness of the compensation in-volved, to decline the duty.

Lieut. Pierson will revert to his original position as chief telegrapher of the War Department, the salary of which has been increased to \$1,890 per annum, and will be in charge of the telegraph division of that

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

Bill Regulating Practice in District-Other Measures Introduced.

Mr. McMillan today introduced in th Senate a bill to regulate the practice of homeopathic pharmacy in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that there shall be created a board to be known as the board of commissioners of homeopathic pharmacy of the District of Columbia. which shall consist of three homeopathic physicians to be appointed by the Commissioners. This board shall keep a register of homeopathic pharmacists who have shown their qualification, upon examination, to act as pharmacists, and no others shall so act.

so act.
stor McMillan also introduced a bill,
was introduced in the House March
the extension of V street. As placed
the Senate, the bill is changed in perore the Senate, the bill is changed in several respects. It provides that twenty days after \$1.200 shall have been deposited with the collector of taxes the Commission-ers may institute proceedings for the con-demnation of land necessary for the ex-tension of V street through the square south of square 1296, from the west line of 35th street west 120 feet to the line of Washington county, to the full width of 60 feet.

Mr. McMillan also introduced a bill to Mr. McMillan also introduced a bill to relieve George W. King from the operation of the act to restrict ownership of real estate in the territories to American citi-

WILL BE GIVEN TO MRS, RUIZ.

The Chair Bearing the Dying Message

The State Department has arranged to send to Mrs. Rita L. Ruiz, widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who died in prison at Guanabacoa, Cuba, while a Spanish prisoner, the chair on which he wrote a dying message to his family in letters formed of his own blood. Dr. Ruiz died in February, 1896, and the chair bearing the message was recovered by Gen. Fitshugh Lee no was United States consul at Havana who was United States congul at Havana at the time. At the cutbreak of the Spanish war he placed it in the care of the British vice consul, Mr. Jerome, who kept it until Gen. Lee's return to Cuba, shortly after the Spanish evacuation of Cuba. At the request of Mrs. Ruiz, the chair was brought to this city a short time ago.

The message, which was written on the back of the chair by Dr. Ruiz, is as follows: "Mercedes, mine, Evangeline, Ricardito, good bye. My children of my life, I give you my blessing. Be obedient to your mother. They will kill me if I am taken to Habana. Tell everything. Good bye. Rita of my soul."

House Eliminates Provision for Pneumatic Tube Service.

MR. MOODY CAUSES A SENSATION

Senate Adopts Conference Report on Hawaii.

THE SCOTT ELECTION CASE

At the opening of the session of the House today William H. King, who served in the Fifty-fifth Congress from the state of Utah, was sworn in as a representative from that state to succeed Brigham H Roberts, who was denied a seat.

Without preliminary business the House resumed consideration of the post offic appropriation bill. The item appropriating \$725,000 for pneumatic tube service, an increase of \$500,000 over the appropriation for the current year, was the subject of two hours' debate under the arrangement previously made.

Mr. Little (Ark.) opposed the pneumatic tube service, which, he held, was unnecessary and of no material benefit in expedit sary and of no material benefit in expedit ing the mails. The charges for the servic in New York, he said, were outrageousl exorbitant. The government was payin \$37,600 a mile rental for six-inch iron pip besides the cost of operating the machines Opposes Pneumatic Tube Service.

Mr. Moody (Mass.) also opposed the ex

tension of the tube service. If it was entered upon, he said, it would add in the near future millions to the already swollen expenditures of the Post Office Department Using this item as a text Mr. Moody made an urgent plea for retrenchment in public expenditures. Every branch of the public service, he said, was asking for its share of the enormous revenues which were being

The tube service, he said, had been con tructed by contractors who took their pay in stock and bonds. The only asset of the company was its contract with the gov-

ernment.
"I regret to say," continued Mr. Moody, deliberately, "that one of the principal holders of these stocks and bonds was a member of this House and a member of the committee on appropriations."

"Give his name," shouted Mr. Livingston (62)

"Give his name," shouted Mr. Livingston (Ga.).
"I will not," replied Mr. Moody. Then he added another sensational statement, to the effect that a large block of the stock of the concern had been sent to a near relative of a prominent member of the House as a New Year gift.
"But I am proud to say," said Mr. Moody, "that the return mail carried back that dishonoring and dishonorable gift."
When the applause that greeted this statement had died out Mr. Moody appealed to the House not to indorse "this

ort of a transaction." Mr. Moody disclaimed any intention of

sort of a transaction."

Mr. Moody disclalmed any intention of reflecting upon the post office committee, which he highly commended. He was especially glowing in his praise of Mr. Loud, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Moody said he had been appealed to by commercial bodies of Boston to aid in the extension of this service, but he refused to close his eyes to his duty in this matter. He charged that companies in all the large cities of the country were preparing to raid Congress in behalf of further extension of the tube service.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) thought in view of the disclosures of Mr. Moody that the testimony which sustained them should be printed in the Record, and with Mr. Moody's assent it was agreed to place the testimony in the Record.

Mr. Bingham said that Congress was not concerned with the question of morals involved in an ex-assistant postmaster general taking service with a corporation, but with the question whether the tube serv-

voived in an ex-assistant postmaster gen-eral taking service with a corporation, but with the question whether the tube serv-ice was valuable in expediting the mails. He earnestly favored the extension of the service. The Postmaster General, he said, service. The Postmaster General, he said had said that the service could be extended to twenty-seven cities for \$2.500,000. He had said the benefits of such an extension would be without limit and the compensation less than the word 'reasonable' implied. The proposed appropriation would extend the service to Chicago and extend the service in Philadelphia New York and Boston.

The Paragraph Struck Out. Mr. Moon (Tenn.) moved to reduce the

appropriation carried by it to the amount carried by the present law, \$225,000. He subsequently modified his amendment to provide for the entire elimination of the

paragraph.
It was adopted, 87 to 50.

When the Senate met today Mr. Platt (N. Y.) occupied the seat in the front row of the republican side formerly occupied by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, During the present session Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania has occupied the seat, holding it for Mr. Quay in case he should be seated. A joint resolution authorizing the exhibit of government relies at the New York printing exposition was adopted.

Conference Report on Hawaii

At the conclusion of routine business Mr Cullom presented a conference report or the bill to provide a government for Ha explained that the principal change made by the last conference was the striking out of all provisions requiring the payment of taxes before registration to vote and the elimination of the provision to vote and the elimination of the provision that a person may be imprisoned for debt or for non-payment of taxes. "If the conference report is adopted," suggested Mr. Jones (Ark.), "the payment of taxes will not be a prerequisite to vot-

"That's it exactly," replied Mr. Cullon

"That's it exactly," replied Mr. Cullom.
"And in addition there shall be no imprisonment for debt."
"As I understand it," said Mr. Bacon, "all residents of the United States and Hawail are entitled to the right of franchise, without restriction as to the payment of taxes."
"That is right," said Mr. Cullom.
Mr. Tillman inquired what had been done with the provision requiring the President to appoint the officials of the territory from among the residents of Hawaii.
Mr. Cullom replied that on that point the Mr. Cullom replied that on that point the li remained precisely as it had passed the enate. The offices were to be filled by citens of Hawaii.

Mr. Tillman thought the same provisions light to have been

ought to have been inserted in the Porto Rican bill, so that "carpet baggers" should not be "inflicted upon these people." of be "inflicted upon these people."
Mr. Foraker pointed out that by the prorisions of the Porto Rican bill the Pestlent, if he saw fit, could appoint all the
officers of Porto Rico from citizens of the

sland.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) protested against the provision of the bill requiring the President to appoint officials of the island from the inhabitants.

Mr. Pettigrew renewed some of his objections previously expressed to the bill.

Report Adopted.

The conference report was then agreed without division.

On motion of Mr. McComas the Senat proceeded to consider the resolution re-ported from the committee on privileges and elections declaring that Nathan B. Scott was duly elected a senator from West Virginia and was entitled to his seat. Mr. McComas, who is a momber of the ommittee on privileges and elections, de ommittee on privileges and electron-alled at some length the case as the com-

tailed at some length the case as the committee found it upon investigation. The statement was practically an elaboration of the report made in the case by the majority of the committee.

At the conclusion of Mr. McComas' statement Mr. Pettus (Ala.), who presented the minority report, asked that the case go over until tomorrow, and it was so ordered.

A Senate bill providing an American register for the steamer Esther of New Orleans (formerly the Phoenix of Norway) was passed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Tillman (S. C.) and adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number, location, character and aggregate cost of each public building already erected or now in course of construction, with the cost of the treasure of the course of construction, with the cost of the course.

erected or now in course of construction with the cost of the site in each case.

Agricultural Bill. Consideration was then begun of the agri-cultural appropriation bill. As reported to the Senate it carries \$4,959,120.

HAVE A LONG CONFERENCE.

Latter Demand an Increase of Five Cents an Hour-Assaults by Union Men.

CHICAGO, April 25 .- President George P. mitted to Committee.

Gubbins of the Bricklayers' and Stone-masons' Union and a representative of the Building Contractors' Council were in conference until an early hour this morning over the labor troubles. The agent of the contractors sought to persuade President Cubbins to withdraw his union from the Building Trades Council, but without avail. The conference, however, is expected to have an important bearing on future negotiations under the provisions of the statement issued by the Building Contractors Council.

One result of the conference last night may be that the contractors will receive assurances that a new policy will be adopt-ed by the Building Trades Council, which will render that organization not only un-objectionable, but of positive benefit to the employing organizations.

Bricklayers Demand More Pay. The bricklayers showed their confidence in the outcome by voting to demand an increase of 5 cents an hour in their wage scale after May 1. The present pay is 50 ments of President Gubbins there is an increasing demand for union bricklayers each day, which makes employment certain for

day, which makes employment certain for every member of the union this summer. Bakers' Union No. 2 has pledged itself to supply 1.000 loaves of bread each week to the Building Trades Council for idle workmen.

The special committee appointed by the council to settle the labor troubles held a preliminary meeting. The five citizen mem-bers were not appointed. The commission will hold public hearings and examine wit-

ASSAULTS BY UNION MEN. Secretary of Chicago Tennis Club and Workman Injured.

CHICAGO, April 25.-In an assault led by union carpenters last evening the secretary of the Chicago Tennis Club and an aged non-union workman were severely infured. The trouble arose from the attempt of the union men to prevent the non-union man from making repairs at the tennis O'Connors, non-union carpenter, kicked in Waldner, secretary of the Chicago Tennis

Club, struck on the shoulder with a cudgel and knocked down. Waidner held the tennis championship in 1898.

R. W. Clark, night superintendent of Davidson Bros.' marble works, was beaten into insensibility by three men supposed to be union workingmen, while going home from workingmen, while going none from work this morning. Clark was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where it is said his recovery is doubtful. The man's face was pounded to a jelly. Clark had been superintending a non-union job at the marble works.

THE HEARING NEARLY ENDED

TRIAL OF WILLIAM SAUER ON CHARGE OF MURDER.

Arguments of Counsel Begun This Afternoon-Evidence of Defendant in His Own Behalf.

The summing up arguments of counsel to the jury in the case of William Sauer of the United States marine corps, on trial for the murder last February of James Allen, a civilian, were begun this afternoon in Criminal Court No. 1. The morning session of the court was occupied with the consideration of prayers for instructions that counsel desired the court to give the This matter was disposed of at 12:30 o'clock. A recess was then taken. When court convened at 1 o'clock Assistant United States Attorney Gould opened the

United States Attorney Gould opened the arguments.

Mr. Gould was followed by Attorney Mitchell and Attorney Turney, in the order named, for the defense. Mr. Turner was speaking when this report closed. Mr. Gould will close the arguments and Justice Clahaway will the phase the farm.

Clabaugh will then charge the jury.

The session of the court was continued until very late yesterday afternoon in order that the introduction of testimony might be concluded before an adjournment was taken. Several men of the marine corps and two or three civilians, called by the defense, testified that they were in the saloon the evening of February 12, at the time the difficulty was in progress. A dis-pute arose among a group of marines, and Allen, who had been drinking, sought to interfere. Sauer warned him to keep out of the discussion. Allen called Sauer vile names. Sauer left the saloon and Allen followed. Finally, Sauer struck Allen a followed. Finally, Sauer struck Allen blow, which felled the latter.

Defendant a Witness.

In his own behalf Sauer told the jury that the night of the affray he entered the saloon alone. He noticed that a number of marines were disputing. Sauer remarked to a friend that Allen was the cause of the dispute. The latter overheard the remark, and growing angry, applied vile epithets to Sauer, and attempted to start a fight, but was prevented from doing so. In company with friends Sauer left the saloon, and Allen followed him out and called to him. When he returned to Allen the latter used coarse language and declared that he could lick the whole marine corps. When he adlick the whole marine corps. When he advised Allen to go home, so said Sauer, the man responded with a blow. Sauer struck back and Allen fell. Sauer raised the man and remained with him until the arrival of he ambulance.

CHANCES FAVOR FORD.

Alabama Democratic Convention Session at Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25.-Greater nterest centers in the democratic state con-

vention, which began its sessions here to-day, than has been aroused by any similar cay, than has been aroused by any similar gathering in this state for many years. Capt. F. S. White acted as chairman. Chances apparently favor the nomination of Samuel Ford for governor. As to the minor offices, it is probable the present officials will be renominated.

MANY PAPERS READ.

Five-Minute Discussions Follow at the Ecumenical Conference. NEW YORK, April 25.—Bishop Dudley of Kentucky led the opening exercises at today's session of the ecumenical conference. The devotional exercise was followed by the beginning of the regular day's work in Carnegle Hall, consisting of a program for he consideration of educational work. The Rev. Dr. W. T. A. Barber, head may er of Leys School, Cambridge, England, and Wm. T. Harris, commissioner of educa tion, both spoke at length on the subject "The Place of Education in Christian Mis-

"The Necessity for Training Teaching" was discussed by the Rev. John W. Conk lin of the Bible Mission School of Spring field, Mass.

lin of the Bible Mission School of Springfield, Mass.

These papers were followed by short discussions by those of the delegates who have
been engaged in educational work abroad
and those who were best informed along
the same lines at home. The discussions
were limited to five-minute addresses.

During the afternoon five sectional meetings were held. At the Union Methodist
Church the general topic was that of
"Wider Relations of Missions;" at the
Madison Avenue Reformed Church the
topic was "Vernacular Literature;" at the
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, "The
Native Church and Moral Questions" was
discussed; "Normal Training" was the subject at the Central Presbyterian Church,
and the "Medical Training of Nations" was
discussed at Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie
Hall.

Tonight two central meetings will be also

Tonight two central meetings will be held, one at Carnegie Hall, as usual, and one at the Central Presbyterian Church.

Dissenting Opinion in the Montana Senatorship Case.

COMPLAIN OF MUCH HEARSAY EVIDENCE

Report, They Say, Was Not Sub-

FACTS ONLY HALF STATED

The minority of the members of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, consisting of Senators Pettus and Harris, who do not accept all the views of the maority of the committee in the case of Sen ator Clark of Montana, today presented their dissenting opinion in the report begins with the following statement: 'We agreed, and still agree, to the resolution reported by the committee through its chairman. That resolution was adopted by the committee itself. But the report is merely the writing of the chairman with the aid of one other member, and never was submitted to any meeting of the committee, and therefore cannot be considered as the words of the committee.'

They then proceed to state their reasons for dissent, which are based, they say, upon the opinion "that, in this important inquiry, the committee was bound by, and ought to act on, the ordinary rules of evidence." Complaint is made that much of the testimony was "hearsay" evidence, which they say was received in "great volume."

which they say was received in stems volumes."

Referring to Senator Chandler connection with the case as chairman of the committee they say: "We tried merely to discharge our duties as members of this committee and as judges in this most important case, but the chairman kindly relieved the other members of that labor, and determined that matter for the committee."

They then state their reasons for consenting to the majority report, which is based on the opinion "that the friends of Senator Clark illegally and improperly used large amounts of money, and thereby caused the election, and that this election is not valid, but under the law of the land is void."

Conditions in Montana.

Conditions in Montana.

They then enter upon a review of the present conditions in Montana. Referring to the initiative meeting of the Clark men and the attendance of A. J. Campbell at this conference, and his later election to Congress, Messrs. Pettus and Harris remark: "So, to the extent named, Mr. Campbell got the benefit of that private meeting of which he was a member, and the benefit of the money sent out by the committee to the executive committees in various counties. Mr. Campbell was a well-known opnoment of the Delay feeting and the counties of the Delay feeting and the second of the second tles. Mr. Campbell was a well-known op-ponent of the Daly faction prior to and in 1898."

Taking up ex-State Senator Whiteside

they say: "The evidence tends to show that Whiteside was unfriendly to W. A. Clark and that he made a threat to 'explode Clark and that he made a threat to explode a bomb' if Clark became a candidate for the Senate; and that about the same day Marcus Daly, in New York, made a threat 'to run W. A. Clark and his family out of Mentana.'"

Whiteside's Course.

Referring to the co-operation during the legislative session of Campbell and Clark, they say that "after Mr. Campbell had the plan to entrap and betray his friend, Senator Clark, he told Whiteside, in substance, 'Do not rely on your own evisubstance. 'Do not rely on your own evidence to prove the charges.' Thus,' they continue, 'Campbell and Whiteside became united in a common cause in December, 1898. And from that time Whiteside had the benefit of Campbell's advice. And Whiteside, if you credit his account of himself, acred well and naturally the part of ppy and traitfor, and did 'explode a bomb.' After the legislature adjourned Mr. Campbell, with Marcus Daly's money, went into the business of buying hewspapers and hiring editors and setting them to work. He also became actively engaged in the business of hiring detectives with Daly's money. Among other hard cases he employed one Among other hard cases he employed one Benjamin Hill, and set him to hunting up evidence against his friend. And Mr. Camp-

Campbell and Hill,

Mr. Campbell's connection with Ben Hill is then reviewed. Reference is made to his payments to certain witnesses, and it is remarked that "Mr. Campbell became Daly's agent to disburse money without limit as to amount, and he disbursed it in that way. And in 1899 Mr. Campbell was that way. And in 1899 Mr. Campbell was employed by a corporation controlled by Daly at a salary of \$15,000 per annum. When last heard from Mr. Campbell had disbursed about \$40,000 of Mr. Daly's money in this case, and had incurred liabilities for fees to eminent counsels, amounts not named, and still had power to go on spending, without limit as to amount. He conducted this case as leading counsel, and became also one of the principal witnesses, but other counsel made the arguments."

They also review the connection of State

They also review the connection of Stat Attorney General Nolan with the prosecu Attorney General Noian with the prosecution, referring with especial pointedness to his use of notes of testimony taken before the grand jury of Lewis and Clark county, saying: "He could not be induced to see the slightest impropriety in his disclosure of the secrets of the grand jury or in this wholesale promise of pardons, specially given for the use of Mr. Campbell in the work in which he was then engaged. This attorney general came to Washington, took an active part in the prosecution and in suggesting witnesses, and on the witness stand could not conceal his blas."

Testimony Regarding the Justices They pronounce the testimony connect Montana supreme court with the case as "irrelevant," and say: "This transcurred six or seven months after the sena

torial election; no fact proved connects Mr. Clark with any part of that transac tion. Dr. Tracy had no sort of connec tion, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Clark,

tion. Dr. Tracy had no sort of connection, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Clark, and if he had there was no connection between the election in January and the supreme judges in the fail of that year. All of the evidence was nothing more than what may be called 'coloring matter'. And it was admitted against the protest of the senator from Maryland and others.

"And in the conduct of this case much other mere 'coloring matter' was received as evidence."

They criticise the report of the committee, saying that it contains "several curious statements of a part of the evidence as to the thing stated. For example, they say it is stated that Senator Clark in June, 1839, deseroyed the checks which he had drawn on his bank. But the report falls to state that for years past it was his habit to destroy his checks when his account was relieved by the bank and examined, and the report failed to state that the committee had the bank account of Mr. Clark during all the time in which it was charged that money had been illegally used."

based outling or that in the main re-"Statements are made as facts which based outling on the testimony of a wit-of doubtful credit, and that testimony ly contradicted."

ness or doubtrul credit, and that testimony plainly contradicted."

Closing they say: "The only proposition for which we contend is, that this is a judicial case, and a committee of the Sen-ate ought to consider and report it as judges." Children Play With Matches.

Children playing with matches caused

fire in the house of Mrs. Turbin, No. 1541 ith street northwest, about noon today.

Charles Turbin, fourteen years old, slightly burned about the neck. Dan to the amount of about \$75 was done.

The second trial of the seven colored me indicted for assault on Miss Dora Linkins, on hearing in Criminal Court No. 2, is on hearing in close. This is the case in which six of the defendants, after a conat a former trial, were sentenced to nment for thirty years each.

Nearing the Close

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Temporary Chairman Monahan Makes a Speech Warmly Eulogising Present Administration.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25.-The republican state convention to choose four delegates-at-large and to ratify the selection of delegates made in the ten congres sional districts to the national convention at Philadelphia met at noon today in the Davidson Theater in this city.

central committee called the convention to order and introduced James G. Monahar of Darlington as the temporary chairman Mr. Monahan criticised Wm. J. Bryan, and declared that if the republicans do their duty as they did in 1896, there can be but ne result-the triumphant re-election of

one result—the triumphant re-election of President McKinley.

Mr. Monahan spoke in part as follows:

"Today the accredited delegates of Wisconsin's magnificent army have met for the purpose of indorsing a national republican administration that stands for faith kept, promises fulfilled and pledges redeemed, and to elect and instruct her delegation to vote for the renomination of President McKinley.

"Several times during the history of our nation an administration has presented strong reasons for an indorsement by the

"Several times during the history of our nation an administration has presented strong reasons for an indorsement by the people, but never before has there been more to commend and less to censure than in the present.

"In the coming fight we are to meet the same old foe-one that in ideas is three parts populist and one part democrat, but in numbers is three-fourths democratic and one-fourth populist—an unholy alliance of political negation and long-whiskered vagaries. They will nominate W. J. Bryan, who, whether he is being appointed colone of a silver regiment in Omaha, suffering from a military lockjaw in Fiorida, resigning his commission in the army before the close of the war, lassoing a panther in Texas or talking politics to Chatauqua assemblies at so much per talk, is wrong on every question, and is consistent only in his inconsistencies.

"President McKinley will be renominated,

his inconsistencies.
"President McKinley will be renominated, and, as in 1806, these men will oppose each other in the great contest of 1900. If the republicans do their duty as they did in 1896 there can be but one result—the triumphant re-election of President McKinley.
"There stands our leader, and there, speaking for themselves are his official. rhere stands our leader, and there, speaking for themselves, are his official acts. President McKinley has not only kept faith with the people by fulfilling ante-election pledges, but has grandly risen to meet new conditions and unlooked-for conditions. He has been weighed in the balance of public opinion and found not wanting. His administration will live in history second of the hightest and best in the

ing. His administration will live in history as one of the brightest and best in the annals of history."

At the conclusion of Mr. Monahan's speech committees on resolutions and permanent organization were appointed, and a recess was taken until 2:30 p.m.

Following is the report of the committee on resolutions:

"We reaffirm the principles expressed in the platform of the national republican party of 1896, popularly approved and indorsed at the last national election and commended and justified by subsequent events.

'We are gratified that experience neither

constrains us to recede from the high posi-tion then taken on questions before the country, nor to subordinate the views ther vehemently supported to meet the exigen

vehemently supported to meet the exigencies of a new campaign.

"We hereby express our profound gratification that the present Congress of the United States, conformably to that platform, by formal legislative enactment, has established as a permanent standard of value the gold coin of the nation.

"We indorse the strong, brilliant and progressive administration of our President, Wm. McKinley, under which our national domain has been enlarged, new luster added to our arms and unparalleled increase of wealth and prosperity secured to the country."

The administration of Gov. Edward Sco-seld was also indorsed.

HARMONY AT INDIANAPOLIS. Indications That Griffiths Will Be Nominated for Governor. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—Outward appearances are that the republican state convention will be harmonious. The sole opic of conversation today was the nomination for governor. Little talk was heard regarding the platforms, although it will

secure the nomination.
"The best of feeling prevails between all the candidates and their friends, and everything will be thoroughly harmonious."
District meetings were held this morning. The convention will be called to order at 2 o'clock in Tominson Hall. J. Frank Hanly of Lafayette will preside. The adoption of the platform will be the first business before the convention. Tomporrow will be defore the convention. fore the convention. Tomorrow will voted solely to nominations for the v

Amending Railway Charter.

Mr. Sullivan today introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the charter of the Washington and Mariboro' Electric Railway Company. The bill provides that in leu of that portion of the route heretofore granted this company between the inersections of Pennsylvania avenue east h railroad avenue at the crossic Baltimore and Ohio railroad and 15th street east the company be allowed to pass along Pennsylvania avenue and the bridge between the said points.

Troops Sall for Alaska.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a telegram his afternoon from Gen. Randall, commanding the new Department of Alaska, saying that Company G, 7th Infantry, left Seattle yesterday on the transport Rosecranz for Port Valdez. The company was composed of 103 men and was commanded by Capt. J. B. Jackson and Lieuts, C. W. Otwell and J. B. Alilson. In addition the party included 53 quartermaster employes, a commissary sergeant and 11 hospital corps men under Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Arwine.

To Repeal Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Representative Cooney of Missouri has introduced a bill "to abrogate and repeal he treaty between the governments of the United States and Great Britain commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." President is authorized and directed to open negotiations with Great Britain to secure the abrogation of the treaty, and if this is not brought about by December, 1900, then the bill provides that the treaty shall be an-

Exceptions to 11th Street Award. Justice Hagner this afternoon heard arguments in connection with the exceptions iled to the award of the jury in the matter of the proposed extension of 11th street. The court took the matter under advise ment.

It is averred that Congress in directing in regard to certain assessments indirectly attempts to take private property without compensation; also that the award is contrary to the evidence submitted.

Damages Claimed. William L. Manuel, through Attorneys W.

W. Offley and Warder Voorhees, late this afternoon filed suit at law against the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Com-pany to recover \$6,000 damages. The sult is the outcome of personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff Feb-Return of Captain Michler.

four months' tour of Europe, and has re sumed his duties at the War Department on the staff of Gen. Miles. Colonel DeWitt Granted Leave Lieut. Col. Calvin DeWitt, deputy surgeon general, has been granted four mon eave of absence on account of sickness.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cavalry, has returned to the city, with his bride, after a

Rise in Sugar Helps the Entire Stock

LONDON STRONG ON WAR NEWS

Belief That Strength of Stocks is Only Temporary.

Chairman Treat of the republican state GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

scial Dispatch to The Evening Star

NEW YORK, April 25.—Higher prices and a more confident war feeling in London helped to stay the decline in the local market and encouraged some professional buying. Public interest is at a low ebi and commission houses had little outside

The engagement of a small amount of gold for export was announced, but falled to make any impression on sentiment.

The bank reserves are not in the strong ondition of last year, and a similar drain on the gold supply would be followed by more apprehension than was occasioned by last June's shipments. It is not likely, however, that the test will be severe, and the present \$15,000,000 surplus should carry the banks through without thought stringency. This view prevails in banking circles, and the money rate of 2 to 24 per cent clearly reflects confidence in an unlimited supply.

One cause of uneasiness which is at least One cause of uneasiness which is at least being considered by the public is the fear of labor troubles, premonitory rumblings of which are heard in mining and other in-dustrial centers. Such matters would be entitled to little weight were it not for the fact that politics, anti-trust crusades and labor grievances are in danger of com-bining in fostering uneasiness. The market already hesitates and rallies

The market aiready hesitates, and rallies are the most that conservative interests are willing to predict. This sudden reversal of sentiment has no foundation other than the episode in the Steel stocks. The other difficulties, however probable, are remote, and come to the surface only because last week's hopes were shattered by the sledge-hammer tactics of the depressing party in the Steel shares.

American Sugar, which began a rather remarkable advance at the close of yesterday's business under the influence of rumors relative to the settling of the trade war, gained another 5 points this morning in spite of specific denials of such reports. The price was skillfully advanced at every opportunity, the short interest being forced to cover liberally.

However shallow the excuse, and however pronounced the manipulation, the advance of the server of the contraction of the strength of the same contraction of t

However shallow the excuse, and however pronounced the manipulation, the advance in Sugar served to rally the whole market. Reading and the anthractic coal group rallied easily under covering, as did the Baltimore and Ohio issues. Liquidation was apparent in the latter shares, but strong interest bought at the decline. Southern Pacific yielded to ilquidation, but the Pacific group held remarkably well, all things considered.

The grangers, Pennsylvania and New York Central, rallied from time to time, but the buying came largely from the

York Central, rallied from time to the but the buying came largely from the ro-Rumors that the Doschers had sold out the American Company were responsible for the late advance in sugar.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

| American Tobacce | 1025 | 255 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 259 | 25 BrooklynRapid Transit.
Chesapeake & Ohlo...
..., C. C. & St. Louis...
Chicago, B. & Q...
Chic & Northwestern...
Chicago Gas
C. M. and St. Paul...
Chicago R. I. & Pacific...
Chic., St. P., M. & O...
Chic., & G. Western...
Colorado Fnel and Iron
Consolidated Gas... New York Central
N. Y. Ontario & Western
Northern Pacific......
Northern Pacific, pfd.... 239% 581/3 761/2 33 137 601/4 37 133/6 Pennsylvania R. R. Phila.& Reading, 1st pfd Southern Pacific
Southern Railway, pfd.
Southern Railway, pfd.
I was Pacific
Fenn Coal and I ron
Union Pacific
Union Pacific, pfd. S. Leather.

Vabash pid...... Vestern Union Tei...... Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Capital Traction 48, \$2,000 at 1074, Capital Traction scrip, \$230 at 1074, Capital Traction, 20 at 1044, 50 at 1044, 5 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 5 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 20 at 1044, 10 at 1924, 10 at 1824, 10 at 1825, 10 at 1827, 10 at 182

Washington Market extn. 6s, 112 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 108 bid. American Graphophone deb. 5s, 190 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 363 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 363 bid. 400 asked. Metropolitan, 600 bid. Central, 198 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 210 bid. Second, 160 bid. Chineses', 400 bid. Collination, 160 bid. Optical, 150 bid. 160 asked. West End, 119 bid. Traders', 125 bid. 135 asked. Lincoln, 118 bid. Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, x1594 bid. 1635, asked. American Security and Trust, 199 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 70 bid. ton Lons and Trust, 11994 bid, 1634 asked. American Security and Trust, 119 bid. Washington Sefe Deposit, 70 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firsmen's, 30 bid. Franklin, 40 bid. Metropolitan, 30 bid. Ocrocan, 62 bid. Potomac, 75 bid. Arithgton, 150 bid. German-American, 210 bid. Arithgton, 150 bid. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 12 bid. Columbia, 1245 kid. 123, asked. Riggs, 8 bid. People's, 6% bid. 7 asked. Columbia, 112 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 80 bid. So asked. Columbia Title, 44 bid. 5 asked. Washington Title, 315 bid. District Title, 315 bid. Ballrood Stocks.—Capital Traction, 1044, bid. 1044, asked. Columbia Traction scrip, 1071; bid. 1074; asked. City and Saburban, 274; bid. 254; asked. Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 1544; bid. 544; asked. Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 1544; bid. 544; asked. Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 1544; bid. 544; asked. Gas Stocks.—Chesaposks and Potomac, 161 bid. 65 asked. Penumatic Gun Carriage, 21 bid. 124; asked. American Graphophone 125 bid. 124; asked. American Graphophone preferred, 13 bid. 154; asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 21 bid. 22 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steemboat, 140 bid, 155 asked.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, April 25.—Flour quiet and steady, unchanged: receipts, 4.879 harrels: exports, 5.708 harrels: Wheat firmer: apri and April, 774,671%; May, 713,671%; July, 725,672%; steamer No. 2 red, 60%,603%; receipts, 11,033 bushels: exports, 150,000 bushels: outhern wheat by sample, 65372%; do. on grade, 67%,671%; Co. on grade, 67%,671%; Co. on strong; spot and April, 44%, 444%; May, 45%,444%; July, 45 saked; steamer mixed, 43%,443%; receipts, 242,029 bushels; axports, 122,201 bushels; southern white and pellow corn.

DROPPED FROM BILL CHICAGO'S LABOR TROUBLES VIEWS OF MINORITY WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS FINANCE AND TRADE Mixed, 28. Byc dull; No. 2 white, 30m30%; No. 2 western, 53 mixed, 28. Byc dull; No. 2 noarby, 54 nsked; No. 2 western, 53 mixed, 28. Byc dull; No. 2 noarby, 54 nsked; No. 2 western, 53 mixed; No. 2 monthly, 517,550 mixed, 28. Byc dull; No. 2 noarby, 54 nsked; No. 2 western, 53 mixed; No. 2 monthly, 517,550 mixed; No. 2 mon Government Bonds.

per cents, registered, 1408-1428, per cents, coupon, 1408-1428, per cents, registered, 1307 per cents, coupon, 1307 per cents, coupon, 1325 per cents, coupon, 1325 per cents, coupon, 1325 per cents, coupon, 1325 Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

8714 8714 384 384 231 CHICAGO, April 25. High 12.70 12.00 7.17 7.25 7.08 7.10 Lard-May. July. Ribs-May. | NEW YORK, April 25 | Cotton |
NEW YORK, April 25	Cotton	
New York, April 26	Cotton	
May	9.34	9.37
July	9.31	9.24
August	9.19	9.23
8.15	8.18	

PRESENTATION TO DEWEY

HANDSOME GIFT FROM 50,000 CHIL-DREN OF THE NORTHWEST.

Brought to Him at His Country Home, Beauvoir, by a Delegation-A Newspaper Undertaking

Admiral Dewey received a delegation at Beauvoir, his country home, today which represented 50,000 children in the northwest, and presented to him as a token of the regard and esteem of the donors a beautiful gold watch and fob. About six months ago Archie Cadzow of

Rosemount, Minn., suggested to the Minneapolis Journal that the children of the northwest raise money by five to twenty five-cent subscriptions with which to purchase a watch for Admiral Dewey. suggestion met with favor, but, in order that there might be no differences of interest in the matter, and that all migh share alike, it was decided to restrict the share alike, it was decided to restrict the contribution to a gift of one cent. The collection of the money, which came from several northwestern states, involved so much work that the Journal was obliged to apply to the newspapers of that section. One hundred and seventy-five of them joined in the movement and assisted in receiving the money and receipting for it by publishing the names of the contributors. All these names, together with a story of the enterprise, made up from newspaper clippings, and prepared in the form of a beautiful book, accompanied the watch. clippings, and prepared in the form of a beautiful book accompanied the watch. The watch is 22-carat gold, bearing the monogram "G.D." in gold ename! on the front of the case and an admiral's flag in front of the case and an admiral's liag in blue and white enamel on the back. On the inside of the case is an inscription of the names of the Spanish ships destroyed in Manila harbor, and the inscription. "Presented to Admiral Dewey by the chil-dren of Minneapolis and the Northwest, May 1, 1900, each donor contributing 1 cent".

Attached is a fob of very unique and beautiful design, made of gold and black gun metal. The watch and the fob are made from gold, black gun metal and copper obtained from the Philippines, the gun metal and copper obtained from the Philippines, the gun metal and copper being from ships destroyed in Manila harbor.

The hours are marked on the gold dial not by Roman or Arabic numerals, but by the letters of the admiral's name, there being eleven of them and just enough to occupy the required spaces.

The watch was presented to the admiral in a neat address by Representative James T. McCleary. Miss Mae Harris Anson, editor of the Minneapolis Journal Juntor. who conducted the raising of the fund, was present, and also Archie Cadzow, the present, and also Archie Cadzow, the originator of the idea, who received from the admiral a hearty expression of thanks for this beautiful tribute of their esteem from the little people of the northwest, Each of the donors holds a neat little certificate of an equal share in the gift, is-sued by the Minneapolis Journal. Mr. McCleary in making the presentation

speech said in part:
"This, then, is the gift of children. It is the tribute of those who are looking for-ward with bright anticipations of the fu-ture, from those whose records are yet to be wrought out, to him whose record is a ture, from those whose records are yet to
be wrought out, to him whose record is a
matter of pride to his countrymen, and
whose fame is secure. It is the tribute of
possibilities to achievement. You may well
regard it, sir, as a matter of special and the

intentions and know when they are loved.
"That 50,000 little ones should make me 50,000 good wishes as they bestowed their pennies for this watch is the proudest triumph of my life. When I hear it tick or see its hands move I shall say to myself, 'How rich you are; 50,000 innocent, kindly friends are with you.' and my heart will friends are with you, and my heart will swell with joy and gratitude. "And you, my dear young friend, will tell them for me that I shall wear the watch and feel it shall be a tallsman against sorrow and a guarantee of happi-ness and success."

DEATH OF ORREN W. WEAVER. Was Chief Clerk of the Department of

Labor.
Orren W. Weaver died last evening at Garfield Hospital. He had been in bad health for several years past, and recently eration, which was done yesterday, but he remains will be taken from the city to his former home in New England, where the interment will be made. His children-Mr. C. T. Weaver of West Newton, Mass., and

Interment will be made. His children—Mr. C. T. Weaver of West Newton, Mass., and Mrs. S. H. Adams of Dedham, Mass., were with him when he died.

Mr. Weaver was well known, especially in official circles, in this city, and had the respect of all who knew him. He was born in Saxtons River, Vt., in the year 1840, and having gained an education in the academies of that state and also in New Hampshire, he taught school. Subsequently, he engaged in the tin business in Boston. In the year 1874 he was given a place in the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, and served there until 1880, when he was appointed to a position in the United States census bureau by General Francis Walker. Five years later he was made chief olerk of the department of labor, which position he held at the time of his death. He was an excellent practical statistician.

Company and the Washington, Aiexandria and Mount Vernon Rallway Company covering the joint use of the rallroad tracks on 14th street between E street north and B street south.

Answer in Dewey Suit for Prize Money

In compliance with a rule of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, requiring the Secretary of the Navy to show cause why the prayers of the libels of Admira Dewey and Admiral Sampson in their suits for prize money should not be granted, has filed answer. The Secretary merely states that he concurs in the answer of the Attor-ney General, heretofore filed in the case.

A feature of the agreement is that the Anacostia Company is to pay the Mount Vernon Company \$18,000 for a specified

Deeres in Railway Controversy Justice Barnard, in Equity Court No. 2 cerning an agreement entered into by the